

159 the maharaja's service, in the governorship of Ladák
 634 Proper, of which the capital is Lé. His personal salary is only Rs. 500 a month, but he is permitted to trade on his own account to a limited extent; and his profits, together with the presents which he receives from merchants and others, amount to a very handsome income, [439] which was estimated vaguely at Rs. 20,000 a year. But the maharaja himself is the chief trader in his own [643] dominions, more particularly in the two staple articles, the export of saffron, and the import of wool. I have therefore strong doubts whether Basti Rám can realize more than ten or twelve thousand rupees yearly. But even this sum, when added to his personal salary, will yield him a respectable income of Rs. 18,000, or nearly £1,800 a year.

634 There are five thanadars, who are placed in the following districts, over which they exercise military command as well as civil authority. 1. Ladák; 2. Zaskar; 3. Kargyl; 4. Drás; 5. Nubra. The salaries of these officers, at the average rate of about Rs. 300 a month, amount to Rs. 18,000 per annum.

701 The number of troops garrisoned in Ladák was variously stated to me by different individuals at from 600 to 800 men; of whom about 200 are stationed at Lé, and in different parts of the district of Ladák Proper. The others are divided among the remaining districts. At Lé also there are thirty artillerymen with a battery of four guns.

701 The military expenses were estimated at between
 652 thirty and forty thousand rupees a year; and as the pay of the soldier is nominally five rupees a month, this sum (Rs. 36,000) would support a force of 600 men. But the men do not receive more than two or three rupees in

MILITARY RESOURCES.

275

cash, the remainder being made up to them by "billets" 701
 for food wherever they may be quartered. The cost of 652 ●
 each soldier to the state was therefore generally esti-
 mated by the people at only four rupees a month. At
 this rate a body of 700 men could be supported for
 Rs. 33,600, which would be increased to Rs. 35,000 or
 Rs. 36,000 by the pay of the petty officers.

The whole expenses of the government, both civil and 643
 military, therefore, amounted to between Rs. 50,000 and 652
 Rs. 60,000; thus leaving a surplus of about Rs. 25,000
 for transmission to the maharaja. This surplus was not
 however remitted in cash, but in goods, which consisted
 chiefly of wool from Chang-thang, and of cloths and tea
 from Yarkand.

V.—MILITARY RESOURCES.

In Ladák there was no regular army; but every family 702
 or house throughout the country was obliged to furnish
 one ready-armed soldier at the call of the government.
 The *Kahlons*, *Lonpos*, and *Gobas*, also furnished quotas
 of from ten to four men each. At the last general
 mustering in 1834, the number of armed peasants, col-
 lected to oppose Zoráwar Sing, amounted to 22,000.
 The same number is said to have been collected when
 the *Gyalpo* was at war with Ahmed Shah of Balti.
 Indeed it is scarcely possible that a greater number of
 "armed" men could have been collected, as each house
 throughout Ladák possessed only one weapon, and the
 number of houses was not more than 24,000. I have
 every reason to believe in the correctness of these
 numbers, as my information was derived from various
 sources; from Jemadar Basti Rám, and other officers of